OPPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- CAMILLE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway .- The LAURA KERNE'S THEATRE, Broadway,-THE MA-NEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery .- DICE, THE NEWS

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, 485 Broadway-RICHARD

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Sunyesant Institute, No. IRVING HALL Irving place. -- VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway. - Songs,

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. - JEALOUS CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. - BURLESQUES

New York, Thursday, March 27, 1863.

THE SITUATION. The reports of the burning of the privateer

Nashville by the rebels at Beaufort, and the more recent rumors of her capture by our forces, prove to be untrue. The Nashville made her escape to see on the evening of the 17th inst. after dark ccessfully passing the only two Union vessels which were guarding the blockade—the sailing bark Gemsbok and the steamer Cambridge. These two vessels appear to have done the best they could to arrest the flight of the rebel steamer, but the latter being a fast sailer, outdistanced them, after receiving a heavy fire from the guns of our vessels Twenty shots were discharged after her in as many minutes, some of which are thought to have struck her. In spite of all attempts to retard her progress, however, she made good her escape to sea, in the absence of an appropriate force to in-

As the details of the battle at Winchester or Sunday reach us, the valor of our troops and the completeness of our victory become more manifest. The personal courage evinced by many of our officers is almost without parallel. The severe wound received by General Shields in Saturday's skirmish, owing to the imperfect setting of the bone absence from the scene of action than was at first anticipated. The limb, however, was reset yesterday, and the surgeons pronounce that after two weeks' quiet the gallant General will be able to resume his services in the field. Our pickets were yesterday six miles beyond Strasburg, and enemy were nowhere in sight. The full account of the battle, as described by our special correspondent to-day, will present our readers with an admirable picture of that brilliant affair.

Secretary Stanton has forwarded a highly comdimentary despatch to General Shields, thanking m and his troops for their splendid victory. He save that the wounds, as well as the success of General Shields, prove that the division of General Lander is still bravely led, and that wherever its | lengthy writcle on the subject, styles him, for the pursued.

Our troops from General Hooker's command are removing the guns from the abandoned rebel batteries on the Lower Potomac, the gunboats Yankee and Wyandank being actively employed in this service. Large numbers of negroes from the Virginia side are pouring into General Hooker's camp since the rebels left that line of defence. Our news from the Lower Potomac squadron today will be found interesting.

According to intelligence received from Mem phis, a large force of the rebels are concentrated at Corinth, Mississippi, where Gens. Beauregard. Clark, Polk and Cheatham are all located. A great battle in that vicinity was expected.

Information comes by the way of Nashville that the Union troops have possession of Florence. Ala., and Tuscumbia and luka, Tenn. The two later places are on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Tuscumbia being about midway between Chattanooga and Memphia

The news from Island No. 10 is important. The rebels are transporting their cannon and ammunition from the island to the mainland, but they have not burned their transports and barges as was supposed. At the latest accounts their principal batte' ries on the mainland were submerged, and the whole Mississippi Valley was nearly overflowed, which will greatly impede our operations for the present, The European news by the China, so far as it

relates to American affairs, is not important. Jeff. Davis' inaugural was published in most of the London journals, and the Herold-the organ of the aristocrats and abolitionists seeks to console its readers with the idea that the war in the United States will be prolonged in consequence of the "determination" manifested by the rebel leader. Other writers endeavor to draw some anti-Union gratification from the State paper, but they evidently fail, and the Times is forced to wind up with again advocating the idea of a peace.

The manufacturers of Vosges, France, had called the attention of the Emperor, in a very plain spoken address, to the losses which native industry had sustained by the existence of the war crisis in America. His Majesty replied, through the minister, by referring to the efforts which he had made, and was making, to obtain a supply of cotton independent of the Southern States of America. The other governments, he added, joined him in this

By the Columbia, from Havana, we learn tha nineteen hundred Spanish troops were on the sick list at Vers Cruz, Mexico. The British frigate Donegal, at Havana, brought the English troops Donegal, at Havana, brought the English troops per pound on all descriptions. The supply was for it is certainly from Yera Crus, and many sick among them.

No guns were fired while she lay in port, though the French all fired salutes in honor of the birthday of Eugene Napoleon, the heir of Napoleon III., and the Spaniards returned it.

The French division of the expedition in Mexico was advancing rapidly from Oizaba, by Cordova, to Tehuacan. When the Mexicans left Orizaba they encamped about eight leagues distant. Here their magazine took fire and exploded, killing over thirteen hundred men and laying their barracks in

In the Senate yesterday, petitions asking that five thousand copies of the Patent Office report be printed in German; in favor of a uniform bankrupt law: and asking that the restrictions against certain disloyal newspapers be removed, were all appropriately referred. At the suggestion of ex-President Pierce, Mr. Latham offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary o President Pierce having reference to the conspiracy organized against the government by the Knights of the Golden Circle. Senator Chandler said that to his certain knowledge the Knights had succeeded in getting a large number of the worst traitors into the Union army. A resolution of thanks to General Burnside and Commodore Rowan wareferred. Debate on the resolution relative to the emancipation of slaves, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House the Tax bill was under considera tion'in Committee of the Whole.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The new steamship China, of the Cunard line which left Queenstown on the evening of the 16th of March, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon about half-past three o'clock, making the passage in very quick time, considering the rough weather which has prevailed on the Atlantic of late. Her news is two days later than that brought by the Nova Scotian.

Cotton remained firm, at unchanged prices, in Liverpool, on the 15th instant. Breadstuffs were still dull, with quotations as last reported. Provisions were quiet and steady. Consols closed in London, on the 15th of March, at 93% a 93% for

Some of the continental journals state that M. Thouvenel had addressed a despatch to the Italian government, complaining of the recent meetings Committees of Prevision in Genoa, where Garibaldi was styled by some the "Captain of the Human Race," and urging that the association should be required to adopt a less demonstrative

It was thought in Paris that the advent of Ra tazzi to power in Turin would aid the Emperor in settling the Italian difficulty speedily. The Greek insurrection was far indeed from having subsided into that condition which the late despatches represented. The Turkish government, too, was growing uneasy, and express assurances that per-fect tranquillity prevails in Epirus and Thessaly were regarded as so many apprehensions that that placid condition was not likely to be long maintain. ed. Spain was not inclined to attempt an armed intervention in Rome should the French troops be withdrawn. The Pope was attacked with a slight fever on the 14th instant, but was able toquit his

bed the following day.

According to advices from Copenhagen, the efforts of the English government to induce the Danish Cabinet to change their resolution to maintain a prohibitive system in customs have failed, the latter government having determined to reject all overtures on the subject.

By the Columbia we have news from Havana to the 22d of March. It was considered certain that Captain General Serrano would soon leave Cuba. His health was slightly impaired. Trade was more animated in the city. Quite an epidemic of lung and throat diseases prevailed in Havana and carried off numbers of people, both young and old. The Opera and the performances of Mr. Rarey engaged the attention of the public.

The news of the conflict between the Monitor and Merrimac and the defeat of the rebel monster astounded the Cubans, and had a very perceptible effect in altering the current of their sympathies from the Davis confederacy. Mr. Lincoln's eman' cipation project was eagerly canvassed by the local press, and the Diario de la Marina, in a making no reference to the South but as part and parcel of the United States.

In the State Senate at Albany yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bill making appropriations for the State's portion of the national tax: also on those amending the Long Island Railroad charter; for repairing the Brooklyn Arsenal and erecting an arsenal at Rochester and a magazine at Buffalo, and to close up the canal enlargement. In the Assembly, the bills to authorize in corporated banks to hold United States stocks, to enable wives to effect insurance on the lives of their husbands, to amend the act establishing regulations for this port, and concerning the Eric Railroad, were passed. Favorable reports were made on the bills to repeal the Church Property act: to amend the laws in relation to the sale of poisons; regulating the proof of wills; to and brands, and for the incorporation of various religious associations. The bill for the defence of New York harbor coming up for a third reading, a proposition was made and assented to to incorporate it in the general Defence bill. The appropri ation for the defence of our harbor, to be expended under State supervision, is \$500,000. In addition to this, the bill proposes to loan to the United States government, to be expended in its discretion, for the defence of this and the lake harbors. the additional sum of \$3,000,000. It is supposed the bill will pass to-day. A bill was introduced for a division of the Twelfth ward of this city. The Assessment bill was made the special order in the House for to-day, and the Metropolitan Health bill for to-morrow. The committee of investigation into the proceedings of the State Military Board were requested to report immediately.

An adjourned meeting of the segar makers was held last evening, at Harmony Hall, No. 132 Heater street, relative to the proposed tax on segars; but the affair was not of any importance whatever. The different branches of the tobasco trade seem to be split up among themselves, and hence the object for which they are contending may be said o be unsuccessful.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday-G. C. Verplanck, President, in the chair. In consequence of the decrease of emigration, the Commissioners have deemed it advisable to inquire whether some re duction cannot be made in the number of employes at Castle Garden. Mr. Casserly, the General Superintendent, presented a report yesterday, showng what reductions can be made without detriment to the public service. The reductions proposed by him will effect a saving of \$1,945 25 per annum. The report was referred to the Investigating Committee. From the weekly statement it appears that 436 emigrants arrived here during the week ending on the 26th instant, making a total of 3,994 during the present year, against 6,811 up to the same date in 1861. The number of inmates remaining on Ward's island is 775. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in the bank of

\$2,045 10 to the credit of the Commissioners. The market for beef cattle was active and buoyant yesterday, at an advance of about half a cent

prices was from 7c. a 9c. a 91/c., with scarcely any sales below 71/60., and quite a number of sales at a trifle over 91/60. Milch cows continue dull at low and unremunerative prices. Veals were steady at 4c. a 6c. a 6%c. Sheep and lambs were active at \$4 a \$6 a \$7 50, showing an advance of 25c. a 50c. a 75c. per head. The receipts were unprecedentedly light. Swine were rather dull, and somewhat lower—3½c. a 4½c. for corn fed, and 3½c. a 3½c. for still fed. The total receipts are: 3,299 beef cattle, 155 cows, 551 reals, 2,977 sheep and lambs, and 13,492 swine.

A New Movement for the Support of Mr.

It requires no very keen perception to disco ver that the genuine Union elements of all our late political parties are gathering around the common nucleus of President Lincoln and his conservative administration. His plain, consistent and patriotic policy of conducting this war for the restoration of "the integrity of the Union" commends itself to the cordial approval of every man whose face is set mainst the abolition ultimatum of "emancipation or sepa ration." Hence the harmonious mingling of old line democrats, old line whigs and conservative republicans, in Congress and among the people, in support of Mr. Lincoln's grand and overruling idea, "the integrity of the Union:"

But notwithstanding all this, and in the face of all our late victories over this Southern rebellion in the field, promising a speedy end to the reign of Jeff. Davis and his mockery of a Southern confederacy, we cannot yet say that the "integrity of the Union" is placed entirely beyond the reach of its domestic enemies. Our radical abolitionists, including the anti-slavery ultras of the republican party, since the meeting of the extra session of Congress in July last, have been laboring with all the energies of fanaticism to bring the administration to their purposes, and to reduce this war for the Union into a headlong and reckless crusade for the extirpation of Southern slavery by fire and sword. To this end no schemes in Congress, great or small, no intrigues in the army, however base or contemptible, and no plausible trick of political agitation, on the part of our abolition leaders, legislators, journals, stumpers and pamphleteers, have been left untried. True, they have not thus far accomplished much in behalf of their grand scheme of an abolition armed crusade against Southern slavery; but they have not been driven from their intrenchments, and the question yet remains to be definitely settled whether they have or have not the balance of power in both houses of Con-

gress.

Against the radical abolition scheme of Senator Sumner for reducing our revolted States to the subordinate condition of Territories, and the slaves therein to a sweeping decree of emancipation, the House of Representatives has given a pretty decisive adverse opinion, and the Senate, too, if we are not nistaken; but the virtual rejection of a measure so extreme and revolting does not settle the controversy. The abolition faction, defeated in their efforts to carry the defences of the constitution by storm, have only fallen back to the plan of gradual approaches. Thus, at first, they seized in Congress upon Mr. Lincoln's well considered emancipation proposition as something to their advantage; but they are beginning to discover that it was only a tub to the whale. Their attacks upon and intrigues against McClellan, Halleck, Buell and other generals of our army who have refused to make the nigger the paramount issue of this war, and the "tempest in a teapot" which they raised over the recall of Fremont from Missouri, on account of his emancipation follies and blunders, have all been directed to the same purpose of abolitionizing the government and the army, and for "emancipation or

To quiet this hue and cry of the ultra republicans about Fremont's suspension. Mr. Lincoln has given him the command of the Mountain Department of Virginia-another tub to the whale; but the unruly monster of abolition shows no disposition to be satisfied with empty gress have therefore been casting about them for something more digestible. So they are working at present upon the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This measure, however, if passed, will not amount to much as an entering wedge against slavery in the slave States, so long as the President's vo. luntary and compensation emancipation scheme stands in the way. The special danger to be feared and guarded against lies in the inevitable efforts of our abolition disorganizers to pervert to abolition purposes the provisional governments which will be first required for the several rebel States as they are recovered from

the rebellion. It is gratifying upon this point to know, from the opening speech, at Nash. ville, of President Lincoln's provisional Governor of Tennessee. Andrew Johnson, that the local institutions of the State, including the constitutional status of that peculiar institution of slavery, are not to be disturbed, but that the State, as it was, is to be restored into full communion with the other States of the Union. Upon this impregnable ground all the supporters, of all parties, of President Lincoln's wise and victorious policy, "the integrity of the Union," should rally against our abolition disorganizers, so that in every rebellious State, when recovered, as in Tennessee, we may have, against all abolition intrigues and deceptions. the proper agents at the head of affairs for the quiet restoration of public order. It is the duty of all conservative men to strengthen the hands of the President in the restoration plan which he has inaugurated in Tennessee, and to watch and defeat every abolition contrivance intended purely for abolition purposes. In any event Southern slavery, at the end of this war, will be shorn of its political power; but let us see to it that in the reconstruction of the Union the bloody designs of our disorganizing and disunion abolition faction are defeated.

Let our honest Union men of all parties push forward this movement of a general rally to the support of the administration, and in the prosecution of the war, and in the recovery of our revolted States, and in the restoration of the Union from Virginia to Texas, the only disturbing element of danger which we have now to fear, that of radical abolitionism, will be expelled from the country with that other disunion element of secession.

THE EVENING POST AND ITS CIRCLES .- In a most clumsy article about negroes in Beaufort and spiritualists here, the Evening Post says that the HERALD is the organ of the Golden Circle. What do the blockheads of the Post mean by golden circles? Their paper must be the organ of the Leaden Circle, we imagine; for it is certainly dull, studid, heavy and non-

THE TRIBUNE ON ITS LAST LEGS-INEPPABLE MEANNESS.—Adversity makes people do strange things; but to some nothing comes unnatural. The Tribune's last dodge to raise the wind is not only one of the most characteristic, but ineffably mean of the many meannesses that mark the course of that unscrupulous journal. It is sending begging letters round from house to house soliciting advertisements; but instead of taking the Directory as a guide it copies the addresses of the Herald advertisers from day to day, and encloses to them copies of the circu. lar. In this precious document it attempts to show that its circulation is equal to ours, and with that view it quotes the decision of a bet made fourteen years ago as to the respective issues of the two papers. The world has moved somewhat since then, and with it the newspaper press, some journals taking a snail's pace, whilst others have made more rapid progress. The HERALD has shot ahead of them all, and now issues regularly over 100,000 impressions, being the largest circulation of any daily newspaper, not only in this country, but in the world. This attempt of the Tribune to indirectly dispute the fact by quoting our circulation of fourteen years back is not only one of the most contemptible tricks to which a commercial rival can resort, but proves the desperate extremities to which our abolition contemporary is driven to sustain itself.

WHAT HAS MR. SECRETARY WELLES TO SAY?-When the rebel steamer Nashville ran into Beaufort, some weeks ago, by our blockading ships, we'all concluded that that was the last of her. The means were in the possession of the Secretary of the Navy to prevent her escape under any circumstances. How, then, is he to justify himself in permitting that vessel again to run to sea? The Chamber of Commerce of New York could have provided against her es cape, and would have done it, with the Presi dent's permission, had they supposed the duty would have been neglected by Mr. Welles. We hope that Mr. Hale, chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate, will at once move an inouiry into this bad piece of business.

THE TRIBUNE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE HICEMAN Inquiry.—The motives which actuated the Tribune in organizing its disgraceful conspiracy against the President's family were various; but its special reason for originating the inquiry by the Hickman Judiciary Committee may be traced definitely to a single point-namely, Mr. Seward's revocation of the order of Mr. Cameron to exempt the Tribune's despatches from the operation of the censorship. The Tribune thereupon endeavored to wreak its wrath upon Mr. Seward, and at the same time to carry out its general plan of hostility towards the occupants of the White House; and how it was done we all know.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American Question in England and France.

JEFF. DAVIS' INAUGURAL IN ENGLAND.

THURLOW WEED AGAIN IN PRINT,

The Cunard screw steamship China (new), Captain Anthe morning of the 15th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 16th of March, arrived here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The dates per the China are two days later than those eceived per the Nova Scotian at Portland.

The proposed amendments of the liberals in the French Legislature to the paragraphs in the address relative to America had been withdrawn.

Galignani's Messenger of March 15 says:—
A considerable rise has taken place at Marseilles in the

Meverbeer is seriously indisposed at Berlin The Paris Paus, of the 14th of March, affirms, on it represents to be official authority from Madrid that there is no truth in a report which was lately current at Havana, that 40,000 Americans have been collected in an island near Cuba, with the intention of making a coup de main on the latter place and on San Domingo. The rumor was so absurd that it was hardly worth while to contra

Among the usual enthusiastic efeas which greeted Garibaldi on his appearing in Genera few voices were heard to give him the epithet of "Captain of the human race." The liberator received those exaggerated evations with evident displeasure.

of the 13th, and reached Liverpool on the evening of the 14th inst.

The Bohemian arrived at Londonderry about noon on the 14th.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The British Abolitionists on the Union Triumphs.

[From the Loudon Herald, March 14.]

Affairs in America bave lately taken a turn which we have long regarded as more than possible. The tide of victory has set in favor of the North. The federals have effected a lodgment at Roanoke, in North Carolina; they are driving before them the Confederate armies in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. The capture of 15,000 men, together with the strong position on the Cumberland river, is the greatest advantage that they have yet gained in the war. Having now the victory at Doneison to point to as a set-off to the great disaster of Managans, it is a pity, we think, that they do not make use of the first ampleious occasion for occluding terms with the so-called rebels. They have it now in their power to retire from a desperate strife with something like honor. If the Northerners and Southerners can only agree to an equit ble partition of territory, a strife may be ended of which no one can forece the end. Years of bloody war, with advantage constinues to one, sometimes to the other party, the lives of thousand homes, may be saved by such timely arrangement. When they have doubled the sum of their debt, already cormous, entailed on their posterity for ever the burden of a taration which even the wealther entailed entities fred the partities and their debt, already cormous, entailed on their posterity for ever the burden of the partities and their debt, already When they have doubled the sum of their debt, already enormous, entailed on their poeterity for ever the burden of a taxation which even the wealthier Englishman cannot bear without chafing; when they have thrown their hardly won liberties one after another interior the crucible of a military rule, which will reduce them to ashes, they will have paid all too dearly for the honor which the raw schooloop can teach them as the moral of their own history—that it is impossible to reduce to subjection to millions of freemen determined on a separate government.

If a great man struggling with adversity is a spectacle for the gods, Mr. President Davis, delivering his inaugural address, almost on the morrow of the signal diaster of Donolson, may, pechaps, caim something of our sympathy. In this speech there is no sign of heritation, no recreant craving for terms with a triumphont enomy. It is such an address as Washington himself might have penned—strong in the belief of the unmimous fearing of his countrymen.—firm in the faith of the success of what he believed to be the right. These brave and yet temperate words will resound through both hemisphores, and convince those who may yet doubt that the men of the Confederate States are not made of the metal that gives in at the first sheek. Mr. Davis describes to us the causes and the progress of the war, which, he says, was reluctantly accepted by the South. "The tide, he admits, is for the moment against us, but the final result in our favor is not doubtful." "We have had our trials and dilliculties. That we are to examp them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected, when we entered u, or this war, that it would expose our people to sacrifices, ond cost them much both of money and bit od." They had, he says, a right to east the tyrrany of an unbridled majority Belleving that human hijp is ins. fiction for their need, he fixes his he e in tod, whose favor is ever venchaded to the case which is just. This is not the language of a leader, these are not the sentiments of a people whom dianster can terrify or detent turn aside from a choice deliberately taken.

Jeff. Davis' Awaugural in England.

The inaugural adress of President Davis bespeaks a confidence of ultimate a. coses on the part of the government of the Confederals States which does not appear misplaced. If of late the tide of fortune has set in against their arms in the field, they have also their victories to boast of. The Confedera to States occupy to day a position of security and strenaght which the most sunguine of the secoders could hardly have articipated at the outbreak of the civil var.

* Whether or not the English Foreign Scoretary was right when he spoke of the present conflict in America as a struggle for empire on the part of the North, and for independence on the part of the South, it is unnecessary to determine. It is, however, clear that, rightly or wrongly, the Southern States have conceived themselves to have been misgoverned by what Fresident Davis terms "a sectional majority," and that their interests were sacrificed to the aggrandizement of others. They have willed to have a special government of their own, and to effect that object they are content to make great sacrifices. Hence the complexency with which the third of the Southern Executive looks on the pecuniary difficulties of his State, and consoles his fellow oftizens for the burdens they will be sailed upon to bear with the reflection that "nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of anceses in such a contest." To the President it is also a source of satisfaction that the war has been carried on by the unadded carcino of the inhabitants of the Southern States. It might perhaps equally be said that in the Northern States the war was maintained at the southern States. It might perhaps equally be said that in the Northern States the war was maintained at the southern states do the contest of the south, on the contrary, the inhabitant may be all regarded as voluntary creditors. They are engaged in a commen cause, where "nothing can be so bad as failure, and any scarifice will be cheap as the

Thurlow Weed Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON NEWS.

Size—in my letter of 12th February, commenting upon Earl Russell's allusion to the case of Mr. William Patrick, and English merchant, who was imprisoned in Fort Ladayette, as I now learn from Mr. Patrick, I did him unintentional injunitie.

I stead on info

In my allusion to English shippers and capitalists engaged in running our blockads, Mr. Patrick was not in my thoughts. Gentlemen of the highest position in New York vouching for his integrity. I had interested myself in procuring his release from an unjust confinement, and I did not intend to ray a word that could, even by implication, impugn his character or wound his feelings. I am, &c... Thurston 1969.

am, &c., LONDON, March 12, 1862.

The Rebel Steamer Annie Chiids in the Mersey.

[From the London Times, March 13.]

The Confederate steamer Annie Childs, Captain Hanmer, from Wilmington, North Carolina, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday afterneon, and went into the Wellington Gock at evening tide. She left Wilmington on the 5th of February (having run the blockade on a clear moonight night), and arrived at Fayat on the 23d ult., whence she sailed for Queenstown the 3d of March. Her cargo comprises 634 bales of upland-cotton, 878 block of rosin, and 225 cases of tebacco. She brings as passengers from Wilmington five gent-suen, and from Fayal the cuptain, first officer and three seamen belonging to the captain, first officer and three seamen belonging to the British ship Kitty Oordes, abandoned at sea.

The Annie Childs is a vessel of 600 tons burden, with a crew numbering twenty-seven; she is owned by Messra. Fresor, Trenholme & Co., of charleston and Liverpool, and prior to the secession of the Southorn States was plying between Wilmington and New York. When this vessel left Wilmington the inhabitants of that place were still determined to a man to resist the encountments of the Northerners, and felt convinced that their enemy could never force them into submission.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

The Subject in the French Legislature.

The debate on the address to the Emperor was still going on in the Corps Legislatif in Paris.

On paragraph six, relating to Moxico, being read, M. Savre opposed the object of the expedition. He could not understand why, under the pretext of avenging their countrymen, the blood of French soldlers was lavished to provide a three-for the Archdrice Maximilian.

J. Biland called to mind that the war against Mexico originated in the insults and violence offered to French subjects.

originated in the lastice and project of modifying the subjects.

With regard to the supposed project of modifying the hereal government of the country, M. Billault said that he confined himself to indicating the object of the treaty concluded between the three Powers.

The pragraph was then adopted.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed a very urgent despatch to the Cabinet of Madrid, demanding that it should at once put an ended othe misunderstanding which continues at Vera Cruz between the commanders of the Spanish and French forces.

Explanations were requested in the Chamber of Seputics concerning the convection of the bishops at Rome. Minister loggi replied that the object of the convection was unknown, but it was certainly not of a religious character. The laws sufficiently armed the government against the bishops taking their departure from the State and rendering themselves guilty of acts contrary to the interests of the nation. Leave of absence was formerly requested; but if not done now the government will consider what course to adopt.

A despatch from Turin, of March 15, says:—The report that the Grand Duchy of Baden has recognized the Italian kingdom is not confirmed. An exequatur has simply been granted to the Italian Consul.

The anniversary of the King's birthday has been celebrated throughout the kingdom with great solemnity.

The Pope suffered from a slight tover on the 14th of March, but his health having improved he left his bed next day.

mext day.

Madeid, March 15, 1862.

The ministerial journal says that Spain will not intervene in Rome if France will withdraw her troops. Spain will also not recognize accomplished facts in Italy unless they are recognized by a European Congress.

Commercial Intelligence.
THE LONDON MONNEY MARKET.

[From the Liverpool Times (city article) March 15.]
The market for British necurities has been irregular, but the fluctuations have been irmited in range, and to day they are the same for money as at the opening of the week, and a shade better for the account. Yesterday (13th) the funds showed some dulness at one period of the day, but a reduction of 3/2 per cent proved merely temporary, and the final quotations were fully equal to those of the previous day. The tendency at the close was satisfactory, the continued miliux of gold to the bank having had a favorable effect. Consols closed officially rather firm, at 95% a ½, but for part of the day they stood at 93% a ½; new two and a half per cents, 92%, a ½, a ½; new two and a half per cents, 70½. Exchequer bills, 19s. a 22s. prem. Bank stock, 235 a 237. Today (14th) the markot further improved. At noon consols were quited 93% a ½ for money, and 93% a ½ for the 19th April. Exchequer bills were inst quoted 19 a 22 prem. bank stock, 236 a 237, and the three per cents, 92¼ a ½.

The following table will show the fluctuations in consols since the 7th inst.—

For Money — For Account.—

March Lowert Higher Closes. **Lowert Higher Closes.**

The foreign stock market has been flat generally, unsersingly, when there was an improvement in some stocks. Mexican bonds were in brisk demand in the afternoon, and rose % a %, leaving off at64% a %. Latest sales are thus recorded.—Brazilian four and a half per cents, 1860, 92% a %; Chilean four a half per cents, 363% a % Mexican three per cents, 36 a 34%; do, for account, 38% a 33a %; New Granada, ex-overdue coupons and helf per cents, 99%; do two per cents, 25%; Peruvian four and a half per cents, 99%.

The London railway share market has been firm.

Lornox, March 15, 1862.

Consols 98% a 98% for money.

Illinois Central shares 43% a 42% discount.

Eric shares, 32 a 33.

Frie shares, 32 a 33.

PARIS MONNY MARKET.

PARIS, March 15, 1862.

The Bourse is dull. The rentes are quoted at 69f. 75c.

The Bourse has been dull (16th March, 3:30 P. M.).

Rentes closed at 69f. 75c.—ten centimes lower than yes-

Post has solomore treety, a current.

Bacon continues in good consumptive demand, and prices are rather in favor of sellers. Hams in active rebuest, and is, a 2s. per cwt dearer.

Chessa steady, at full rates.

Lare inquired for at full prices, about 600 tons having chenged hands in the week. Our quotations ar 3 new 43s. for good, and 44s. for fine quality. At the close there is a quieter feeling.

Tailow has been in fair request without change in value, but closes quiet. Butchers' Association cannot be quoted

but closes quiet. Butchers' Association cannot be quoted over 45e. 6d. a 46s. per cwt.

Quer. Bank.—No sales of Philadelphia; 800 bags Baltimore sold at 8s. 9d., ex quay.

Ro is dull, at 12s. 6d. a 12s. 9d. for common.

Sens.—Cloverseed still quite neglected, and no sales to report. No transactions in timothy seed. Flaxseed scarce.

Cotton—Sales of the week 6,500 bales. Market-brery dull and prices considerably lower. Orleans tres ordi-naire, 154 francs; do. bas, 147 francs. Stock 83,500 bales.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES.

LONDON, March 15, 1862.

No quotable change of any kind. On the whole the biddings ruled steadily.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERTOOL, March 15, 1862.

Cotton firm at unchanged prices. Sales to-day 7,000 baies, of which speculators and exporters took 2,000.

Eresistents dull and unchanged.

Provisions quiet and steady. Bacon firm.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 26, 1862

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill is about half finished in Committee of the Whole. The House seems disposed to adopt it mainly as reported, or as amended by the Committee of Ways and Means. The committee are amending it as it progresses, to meet, as far as possible, the views of the various interests affected by it. The provincial newspapers are to be let off easily. The paper, like all other kinds, is to pay upon their actual receipts. Many members of Congress owe their election to the country papers, and conse quently feel bound to protect them from taxation. The member who has been made a great man by his county paper, dares not vote to tax the instrument of his elevation, therefore the committee bave lightened the load intended to have been laid upon them in order to save Congress and the country from the terrible speeche that would have to be made by the champions of free

dom of the press from taxation. The principle of levying duties upon manufactures, as produced by the bill, will not be changed. The com mittee have avoided taxing the elements of cost, such as coal, raw material, &c., but levy duties upon the manu facturing processes. They argue that the consumer the article will thus be taxed really just as if the con-

sumer of dutiable imported goods.

A somewhat laughable incident of A somewhat laughable includent occurred the other task before the Committee on Ways and Means. Several gentlemen were present to enlighten the committee on the subject of the adulteration of liquors, and the effect of the proposed tax thereon. One of the gentlemen, while conversing with the committee, remarked that his friend (indicating him) knew all about the adulteration of the committee saked him if he knew of liquors. One of the committee asked him if he knew of the whole modus operandi of adulteration, and received an answer in the affirmative, whereupon the proverbial joker, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens (Chairman of the Com mittee), of Pennsylvania, said: "Thon let the adulterer speak for himself."

ARREST OF MARYLAND REBEL SYMPATHIZERS A few days since the pickets along the Lower Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay were drawn in by Gon. Hooker. Theirebel sympathizers in Lower Maryland took this as as intimation that the United States forces were about to leave, and immediately commenced to send their slaves to Virginia for the rebel service. This periody did not scape the sleepless vigilance of Gen. Hooker, who im mediately ordered the arrest of some six or eight of the ringleaders, who are among the most prominent citizens of that section of Maryland. They will be handed over to the authorities at Washington, with the evidence against them, which is said to be of the most conclusive

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE AND THE The Knights of the Golden Circle are about to be investigated by the Senate. A Boston journal having pub ished a statement implicating ex-President Pierce in the conspiracy which this organization has formed, be re-quested Senator Latham to introduce a resolution, calling for the correspondence he had some time ago with the State Department upon the subject. Senator Chandler has a spy in the Circle, and he asserts that a part of their plan was to get their men into the army. The Se nate were somewhat startled when Mr. Chandler said that he had positive knowledge that there are now in our army numbers of these conspirators. Some interesting developments are expected.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. The following petition, numerously signed, was pro